

TWENTY-SEVENTH YEAR

WAS A ROUSING  
OF SLEEPERSImmense Mass Meeting Last  
Evening at the Salt  
Lake Theatre.

JUBILEE WAS THE THEME

Colborn and Clawson Wake the  
People From Sleep.

Governor Wells Presided and Judge Powers, John Henry Smith and B. H. Roberts Deliver Eloquent Addresses on the Pioneers, Patriotism and so forth—Colborn, Speaking for the Commission, Says the People Must Celebrate Fittingly or Be Laughed at and Disgraced—Clawson Tells Them Something for Their Advantage—Music and Other Entertainment—A Great Gathering.

The meeting at the theatre last evening for the benefit of the pioneer celebration was a success, if words count for anything. The speakers were Hon. John Henry Smith, Hon. O. W. Powers,

like it would help Utah immensely! Here is the account of the gathering:

## THE PROCEEDINGS.

The audience filled all the lower portion of the theatre and the first and second balconies were fully occupied, while quite a number took seats in the top gallery.

Music was furnished by the celebrated Twenty-fourth Infantry band, which, under Leader Schaffner, turned out 25 pieces and discoursed several excellent selections.

The entrance of Governor Wells, Spencer Clawson, Hon. B. H. Roberts, Apostle John Henry Smith and Hon. O. W. Powers was the signal for applause, which a moment later turned to intense laughter as the camp chair in which John Henry Smith sat collapsed, letting him down on the floor with more haste than dignity. A stronger chair was brought for the distinguished guest of the evening and the episode was soon forgotten as the band played.

Hon. Spencer Clawson announced Governor Wells as the chairman of the evening, a statement which brought out a hearty round of applause.

## GOVERNOR WELLS.

Governor Wells said the object of meeting was to awaken a deeper interest in the hearts of the people of this state in the jubilee celebration. The governor gave a history of the legislation for its appropriation and the work the increased commission has done.

This meeting was called for the two-fold purpose of explaining what had been done and what ought to be done. As a native of Utah the speaker said he felt an interest in the jubilee. He felt that it could not be too big nor too grand. Concluding Governor Wells said the commission had done all it could and if the jubilee was not a success it would not be the fault of the members.

## "HARBOR LIGHTS."

The jubilee Glee club sang "Harbor Lights," which was enthusiastically applauded. The boys had to respond to an encore—in fact, two encores—and there would have been more had not Governor Wells decided two was enough.

At the conclusion the chairman said

Wells, who alluded to him as Utah's word painter and forensic scenic artist.

Judge Powers was in one of his happiest moods. Regretting that he was so early on the programme, he said perhaps it was the good fortune of the people that such was the case.

The jubilee commission was about to make its report on an occasion dear to every citizen of Utah. While we have had differences in the past—we all have them—we cannot but honor the founder of this city, the leader of the pioneer band.

Centuries are but the seconds of eternity, and it is only here and there in history we see the finger marks of man; only once in a while we see cast up from the ocean of life something that records the deeds of some great man. The achievement of the leader of the pioneers is one of these exceptions. What of the Utah of old? What of today, and what of the future?

We see around us the evidences of the work done by those pioneers. This great city is insignificant, grand though we think it, of the brightness to come. All around us are mountains filled with precious metals. The earth is rich with that which luxury will develop.

Could I but unroll the curtain of the future, said the speaker, for 50 years, and could you gaze upon its pictures, you would not hesitate to celebrate to the best of your ability.

It is your duty to celebrate to the best of your means. Utah will see more than ever before. You will have here the president of the United States. (Applause.) You will have with you that great orator, the defeated candidate, Frank William Johnson. (Great applause.) I urge you to uphold the name of those who are doing all they can to make this jubilee a success.

I note over there my friend (Judge Colborn), who is prone to tell us that Denver is ahead of us. I do not think so. Denver had no handcart because they waited until the handcart made a trail and rode in in a Pullman car. They did not have to experiment with irrigation; they sent a committee to Utah and went back home and turned on the water.

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was received with a burst of applause. He said, in beginning, that the forthcoming celebration was a recognition of heroism and noble deeds. He had been requested, he said, to speak on "The Trials of the Pioneers."

He spoke of the condition of the people prior to their journey into the wilderness. At that time the people were outcasts and the crest of the nation were fixed upon them. A journey across an unknown waste was looked upon as the dream of a madman. Yet success would stamp them as heroes. These people were undaunted, and with a will and resolution they plunged into it.

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their entrance here in 1849. On that occasion they had a flag—a prodigious one, 45 feet in length. In the parade young men carried the Declaration of Independence and the constitution of the United States. These were formally presented to the president who led that great multitude in the cry, "May they live forever."

"Let me tell you," he continued, "that if those men were Mormons, they were also Americans, and if you cannot celebrate their deeds as Americans you cannot honor them as American citizens. (Applause.) We cannot all worship in the tabernacle, but we can worship as we choose. We can draw

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Smith, of New Jersey, Rises to a Question of Personal Privilege and Presents the Statement Made by a Newspaper and Used by Tillman a Few Days Ago—Tillman Listens Quietly, and Says Never a Word.

Washington, June 1.—The senator from South Carolina, John L. McLean, who succeeded the late Senator Earle, was sworn in at the opening of the session today. This establishes the personnel of the senate as it will remain for some time, viz:

Republicans, 43; Democrats, 34; Populists, 7; silver Republicans, 3; vacancy, 1 (Oregon). Total, 88.

Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.) submitted a petition from the National Business League, urging immediate and effective action on the pending tariff bill, and stating that this was the general sentiment of the business interests.

The tariff bill was taken up immediately after the disposal of the routine business.

Mr. Aldrich withdrew the proposed committee amendments to paragraph 50 (china, etc.), leaving the rates as reported by the house, viz:

Decoded, 50 per cent ad valorem; undecoded, 50 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas moved to reduce these rates to 35 and 50 per cent, respectively. Without debate a vote was taken and the proposed amendments were defeated—yeas, 23; nays, 54.

Messrs. McHenry and Cannon voiced with the Republicans in the negative, and Messrs. Harris (Kan.) and Helfield with the Democrats in the affirmative. In other respects the vote was on party lines.

The paragraph was amended to omit clock cases, and was then agreed to. Before leaving the paragraph, Mr. Vest of Missouri stated briefly that the effect of the rates will be absolutely prohibitory on the grades of china and crockery in ordinary household use.

The committee amendments were withdrawn also on the paragraph covering "all other china not specifically provided for," leaving the house rates at 50 for decoded and 55 for undecoded. Mr. Jones again offered an amendment, similar to his former one. He supported it in a speech, stating that at the rates of the present market the producers claimed to be doing a prosperous business.

Mr. Sewall (Rep., N. J.) answered, reading a statement showing that many pottery workers were out of work as a result of the present low rates.

The Jones amendment was disagreed to—yeas, 21; nays, 55.

Mr. Helfield voted in the affirmative with the Democrats and Messrs. Cannon and McHenry in the negative with the Republicans.

The committee offered a substitute, which was agreed to, on the paragraph covering tiles, glazed or unglazed. It is practically the same as the house paragraph.

Paragraph 52 covering articles composed of earth and mineral substances was taken up, and Mr. Caffery of Louisiana offered an amendment reducing the rate from 35 to 20 per cent.

The amendment was disagreed to—yeas, 19; nays, 59.

The committee amendments to the paragraphs covering glass, earthenware, lava tips, etc., heretofore passed over, was agreed to as reported. On paragraph 54, covering plain green flint or lime bottles, Mr. Vest proposed an amendment reducing the rates on bottles holding more than one pint from 10 per cent to 5.

Mr. Vest said, in support of his amendment, that the American producers controlled the market and could export goods without a duty.

Mr. Vest's amendment was disagreed to, yeas 21, nays 59. The paragraph was then agreed to as reported.

Mr. Vest offered the proposed rates, saying they ranged from 65 to 180 per cent on articles of domestic origin.

Mr. Platt of Connecticut urged that the low priced foreign goods were so poor that they should be excluded outright by duties up to 90 per cent, if need be.

Mr. Aldrich argued that low priced specialties from abroad were so poor that it would be of advantage to exclude them from use in this country.

Mr. White of California said this was the first time that the "sanitary" argument had been used in support of a high tariff, and Mr. Caffery declared that the American people did not accept goods that their spectacles be tried by Mr. Aldrich.

Mr. White offered an amendment, substituting the rates of the present bill.

Mr. White's amendment was defeated and the paragraph was agreed to as reported.

At this point, 2:30 p. m., Senator Smith of New Jersey rose to a question of personal privilege and made the following statement, reading from manuscript:

Mr. President: During my absence from the senate the other day I ascertained from the Record that in a very recent deliverance by the senator from South Carolina (Mr. Tillman) he became sponsor for a newspaper clipping in which my name was mentioned in connection with the schedule in the pending tariff bill. It is unnecessary for me to say that the statement in the newspaper clipping in question is absolutely and unqualifiedly untrue. I have not during this session of congress bought or sold, directly or indirectly, a single share of sugar stock, nor at any time prior to this and other legislation affecting the value of sugar or sugar stock was pending.

Mr. Tillman sat at his desk while the statement was being made, but made no move toward replying. The consideration of the tariff bill was quickly resumed.

The remaining paragraphs relating

to glass were agreed to as reported, except the paragraph covering stained or painted glass windows, which went over at the request of Mr. Allison.

When the marble and stone schedule was taken up Mr. Vest made a contest paragraph relating to manufactures of granite, etc., moving a reduction of the rate from 50 to 20 per cent. The amendment was defeated—yeas, 17, nays, 57.

The committee proposed a change in the amendment relating to marble and onyx, leaving the marble rate as reported, and placing onyx in block at \$1.50 per cubic foot.

Mr. Vest remarked that this was a raise of 300 per cent over the present rate, to which Mr. Aldrich assented.

Mr. Caffery spoke against such a heavy increase, warning Mr. Aldrich that he was "digging the grave" of protection.

Mr. Aldrich answered that the proposed rates were required in order to give the American producers of onyx adequate protection against Mexican onyx.

Mr. White supported the committee on this amendment, showing a difference with his Democratic associates on the finance committee in this respect.

Mr. Perkins of California spoke of the growing onyx industry in his state and their need of adequate protection against the brilliant grades of onyx produced by the cheaper labor of Mexico. He stated also that geologists had located large quantities of onyx in Arkansas and he expressed surprise that the Arkansas senator (Mr. Jones) was not

Washington, June 1.—In the case of John E. Scaries, the Sugar trust witness, Judge Bradley ordered the jury to bring in a verdict of acquittal, holding that the questions asked by the senate committee were not pertinent, and if so, not within the jurisdiction of the committee.

The judge's opinion was exhaustive. It had been reduced to writing. He pointed out that Mr. Scaries had testified, specifically, that no money had been contributed by the Sugar trust to the national campaign for the purpose of influencing legislation or the election of United States senators. As he had testified that he did not know how the contributions had been used, by whom and for what purpose.

The questions put to the defendant were claimed to be pertinent to the second and third divisions of the senatorial inquiry, namely, to whether the Sugar trust had contributed sums to campaign funds with the purpose of influencing the election of United States senators, and whether the senator had been a party to a compact with the Sugar trust. Certainly, the judge said, a simple investigation as to whether the Sugar trust had contributed to the campaign fund would be an unwarranted search into the private affairs of the company, and plainly beyond the power of the senate.

The committee had reported that no testimony had been produced to show that the Sugar trust had made contributions to any national campaign fund, or for the purpose of affecting legislation. If money had gone for the purchase of votes, the report of the committee, which in time would elect a United States senator, it was beyond the power of the United States senate to go behind the election of legislative members. If this were true as to state matters, how much more true was it of local elections. It would be the wildest conjecture to assume that the money so contributed in any way had gone to make up the sugar schedule.

It appeared from the report of the committee that they were not in possession of any facts upon which they could base the most remote hope of showing a connection between the Sugar trust's contributions and the sugar schedule. Under these circumstances, it must be held that the questions asked were not pertinent, and if continued to be pertinent, they were an unwarranted prying into the affairs of the company and, therefore, beyond the jurisdiction of the senate.

Judge Bradley, therefore, sustained the motion of the defense and ordered the jury to return a verdict of acquittal. The jury accordingly rendered a verdict of not guilty, and Mr. Scaries was free.

The cases of E. K. Edwards and John S. Shriver, the newspaper correspondents, were postponed until next Monday.

## UNCOMPROMISING BILL.

No Doubt But It Will Be Taken Up on Friday.

(Special to The Herald.) Washington, June 1.—There is no doubt that today the house will take up the uncompromising bill and will adopt the amendment, the text of which appeared in The Herald a few days ago and which was passed by a vote of 100 to 90.

Mr. Vest pointed out that the proposed amendment would reduce the McKinley rates, under which the exports were less than under the Wilson rates. Mr. Vest's amendment was disagreed to, yeas 18, nays 59.

On dressed free stone, Mr. Vest moved a reduction from 50 to 20 per cent. In this connection Mr. Vest remarked that it became his melancholy duty to refer to another duty raised above the McKinley rate. Already, he said, he had pointed out about 50 incidents of the kind, although Mr. Aldrich had claimed there were but half a dozen rates above those in the McKinley schedule. It was his point, Mr. Vest said, when the advocates of the bill had lost all veneration and respect for that tariff act bearing the name of the president of the United States.

Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, spoke of the greater labor cost in the quarrying of granite in the United States over that in Scotland and Sweden, and Mr. Gallinger expressed the hope that when the bill got into conference the protection afforded American granite workers would be greater than ever before.

Messrs. Caffery, Mills and Vest spoke against the committee rates.

Mr. Vest's amendment was then disagreed to, yeas 19, nays 59.

The other paragraphs relating to stone and slate were agreed to as reported.

This brought the senate up to schedule "C," relating to metals and manufactures of metals.

Mr. White suggested that as the senate was drawing near to the schedule, any new schedule, even in an embryonic form, ought to be presented at an early day, as senators desired to make calculations on it.

The senator will receive ample notice, responded Mr. Aldrich, "We will try to accommodate him."

At 5 o'clock the senate held an executive session and soon afterward adjourned.

Expert Amos Continues.

San Francisco, June 1.—At today's proceedings in the case of Angus vs. Craven, involving the genuineness of the so-called peach will of James C. Fair, Expert Amos continued his critical examination of Fair's biography, pointing out the alleged differences between the writing in the peach will and the admittedly genuine letters of the dead millionaire.

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